

The Brooklyn Scandal.

Mr. Dear Sir:—A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends, whom I had bit- terly detested, that the charges against my husband, Henry Ward Beecher, were true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me.

"That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children, and all who know my story, full well the explanation will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened con- science and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all these years you have been a confidential friend, and therefore I ad- dress this letter to you, authorizing and re- questing you to secure its publication."

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

The New York Tribune telegraphed Mr. Beecher a copy of the letter, and received the following letter in reply:

WATERLY, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which for four years she had made to hundreds in private and in public, I declare to be true; and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform solemn and unvarying state- ments hitherto made I utterly deny.

I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER, WITH HIS RE- SAYS FROM HIS CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A special from Waterbury, N. Y., says: Mr. Beecher, who lectured here last night, was handed a telegraphic copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession on coming down from the platform. He read it quietly and seemed in no wise excited. In reply to the question as to what he had to say, he said: "Nothing at present, except the explicit denial." He seemed to be more sorry for Mrs. Tilton than troubled about himself. The correspondent asked him: "Do you believe Mrs. Tilton wrote this of her own mind, or was she influ- enced?" Mr. Beecher replied: "So far as I know, I was informed several months ago that influences were being exerted through their children and others to effect a reconciliation with her husband, and that she energetically refused to consent to it until he had publicly cleared himself from the op- eration brought against her. It was only a few weeks ago that the rumor came to me that she was in a morbid, self-condemnation state of mind." Correspondent: "Has Mrs. Tilton ever intimated a consciousness of guilt before?" Mr. Beecher: "So far as I know, it is impossible to conceive, if her present confession is true, of such an elaborate, prolonged, and extraordinary career of falsehood as she must have prac- ticed. Upon her husband's statement of his accusations before the committee of the church she broke away from her, and every charge of domestic infidelity, and under- went the closest questioning. She broke friendship with former friends for doubting her statement in this matter when the case was in the court. Once, after her husband's testimony, to the surprise of my counsel and all my friends, she rose to the court and demanded of the Judge that she be permitted to testify to her inno- cence. She was examined repeatedly by the counsel, and pled with the most searching questions, and by her consistent and ex- plicit denial of every charge against her, she won their esteem. When the council of 1876 was called, several inter- views were arranged between her and emi- nent gentlemen, both of the clergy and of the law. In every case she satisfied them of her absolute innocence. She was examined by the council for the purpose of giving per- manence to her declarations and form to her testimony, which was taken down by a shorthand writer, and which I believe to be still in existence, although I have never seen it, she elaborately and in detail, re- voked her statement, and she said: 'These are the most prominent instances of her un- uniform testimony. It should be borne in mind that she first charged me with this offence to her husband, and upon my visit- ing her she withdrew it in writing; that she subsequently repudiated the charges, and then again intimated that she denied it and left her husband's house, and for four years has continued in every conceivable form and under the most solemn circum- stances to deny it until now, when once again, for the third time, she renounces it. I consider this long and varied career of her ununiform and unimpeachable truth- fulness.'"

THEODORE TILTON DECLINES TO SAY ANY- THING.

DECATUR, IOWA, April 16.—Theodore Tilton lectured here this evening. He was interviewed by a reporter, but positively declined to say anything for publication re- garding the late developments in New York.

That Fearful Tornado in Kansas.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED, MANY WOUNDED, AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 15.—A tornado struck Cottonwood station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, at about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Cotton- wood Hotel and several buildings were blown down. Mrs. Miller was killed; her husband and four children dangerously wounded. Mrs. Walter and two children, Fred Smith, his wife and three children, John Merritt, Lizzie Merritt, and Mrs. Merritt were seriously and perma- nently injured. The storm reached Emporia about half-past 4.

Soden's mills were badly damaged, and the roof of the Normal school building in- jured. But little damage was done in the centre of the city.

In the country there was considerable property destroyed. House and barns were torn to fragments and trees uprooted. Ten loaded cars were blown from the track at Cottonwood station.

In view of the possibility of the passage of an income-tax law the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has stopped at Wash- ington from the collectors throughout the country what extra force will be required to carry such a law into effect.—Washington Republican.

None in Virginia. There are only 1,300 persons in this State who would have to pay the tax.

Stricken with Paralysis.—Frederick, Md., April 14.—Philip M. Engelbrecht, a well-known and esteemed citizen, died this morning by J. J. Shearer, a neighbor, and terribly beaten. The external plate of the frontal bone over his left eye is frac- tured, and his condition is critical. It was reported on the streets for months that Shearer intended to burn his neighbor, and that he had been tampered with at- tacked interference in his domestic troubles.

The tone of our tobacco market during the past month continued, extremely de- pressed, and comparatively little progress was made in sale of any home-trade de- scriptions. For export there was some in- quiry, and a few mixed lots of old Virginia were sold at prices obtainable, but leaving, we fear, heavy losses to shippers; and several parcels of western leaf were also reported sold by Liverpool samples at 24 to 25—these, however, lying in Liverpool will probably be counted in the sales there, and we have no means of knowing of a sale of about forty hogsheads of the Home-trade mark—and some good Kentucky-Rich- mond bright strips were placed at full prices, but there was no general demand, or indeed any chance of tempting a buyer with an average run of strips. A few small parcels of bright Virginia and strips were placed, but it is not probable that sales can be effected to any extent at the price re- quired, as we understand, to pay a profit.

All that can be said of quotations is that, for most descriptions, they are quite nomi- nal. We fear, however, we must admit, that so far as the market has been tested (except for a few specialties) it is lower all round than it was a month ago. We make some alterations in our prices current to ac- cord more nearly with actual values.

American advices do not help us much as yet as regards the prospects of next crop; but another month will not doubt give clearer indications on this very important point. Some of our correspondents have lately as- sured us that the make of strips would not come up to the early estimates. This will, however, we suppose, depend very much on the price that may be offered for the season. Our advice to stemmers would be to rest content with their present purchases of what we may hope is fair stock rather than increase their holding of inferior to- bacco simply for the sake of reducing aver- age cost. The weight of a heavy import will pull down the value of good as well as common tobacco, and we think, under any circumstances, our markets will be suffi- ciently crowded.

We will not venture any opinion as to the probabilities of peace or war in Europe. Should war actually break out in the next month or two we do not see that it would have any effect on our market ex- cept indirectly in the inducement it would give to a larger planting of cereals in the place of tobacco.

The advance of the bank-rate from two to three per cent is rather an indication of precaution than actual necessity, arising from internal demand or foreign drain. The American and Continental Exchanges are in the direction of import instead of ex- port of gold. Political uncertainties still underlie the market, and money remains in this account, only as required for Ger- many, and its withdrawal may again affect the rate; but the question of peace or war is the main point of consideration, and should the present agitation end in a peace- ful solution we may expect to see an im- proved market for tobacco.

Quotations.—Virginia Leaf: Common to middling, 24 to 25; fair to good, 24 to 25; good to fine, 24 to 25; bright fancy, 24 to 25 and 10d; fair to good, 24 to 25; fine and fancy, 24 to 25; good to fine and color, 24 to 25, and nominal.

Western Leaf: Common to middling ex- ports, 24 to 25; fair to good, 24 to 25; good to fine, 24 to 25; sound dry common, 24 to 25; middling to good, 24 to 25; fine and fancy, 24 to 25; good to fine and color, 24 to 25, and nominal.

United Leaf: Common to middling, 24 to 25; fair to good, 24 to 25; good to fine, 24 to 25; bright Kentucky river, 24 to 25; Maryland and Ohio, 24 to 25; good to fine, 24 to 25; Negrohead and Cavendish, 24 to 25, and 10d.

JOHN K. GILLIAT & CO.

VEGETINE.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—Do not believe in puffing, nor would I endorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than real justice to speak well of VEGETINE, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to relieve the nervousness, which has afflicted me for some time, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the KIDNEY COMPLAINT, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of it, and it has in- duced me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose.

I would give it to my wife, who is afflicted with the same ailment, and I would give it to my children, and I would give it to my mother, and I would give it to my friends, and I would give it to my neighbors, and I would give it to my country, and I would give it to my world.

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—VEGETINE acts di- rectly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease. In fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

THE NEWS BY WIRE.

INTERESTING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS.

THE BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEFEATED—SENATOR HOWE, OF WISCONSIN, MAKES AN EXPLANATION—STOPPAGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PRINT WORKS—RESUMPTION OF GOLD PAYMENTS IN IOWA—SUSPENSION OF A BOSTON BANK OWING TWO MILLION DOLLARS—ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT—ENGLISH LIBERALS ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY—AUSTRIA OPPOSED AT LORD DERBY'S OBSER- VATIONS—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DE- PRESSED AT THE SITUATION—AFFAIRS SURELY DRIFTING INTO WAR, &c., &c.

Washington.

MR. HOWE'S REPLY TO HIS OWN SPEECH—AN IMPORTANT BILL AGREED UPON BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—RECORD OF THE COLLECTORS—INTERESTING TO STOVE MANU- FACTURES—THE GOOD NEWS—BILL RE- PORTED—RECOMMENDATION OF THE DISTRICT BILL—REVENUE MATTERS—PERSONAL, &c.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—It was remarked during the absence of Mr. Howe from the Senate that as nobody would reply to him he was away preparing a reply to his own speech. Sure enough, he did this in the Senate to-day, and it is difficult to say what his motive was, unless it was to pave the way for a reconciliation between himself and other like Republican senators and the President. He looked ludicrously solemn, and uttered his sentences like a second-class judge delivering his opinion. He declared he never had asked the Presi- dent to place him on the Supreme bench, and had never solicited the good offices of any senator to secure him an appoint- ment. It had been said that there was a preconcerted plot to attack the Administra- tion, and that other senators had agreed to follow him on the line of his speech, but this was without truth. They had said, too, that he was disappointed in not getting his favorites appointed to office in Wisconsin, when the President had made no appoint- ments except two which he would not have made himself. In conclusion, he urged the adoption of his resolution, which asks information in regard to the indebted- ness of Judge Whittaker to the Govern- ment, and the Senate granted his request. The point in it is that Whittaker presided as judge when Anderson was convicted in Louisiana, and now they want to show that he didn't square up when he was a Republi- can collector of internal revenue. When Howe took his seat, fatigued by the effort, Blaine whispered in his ear; Conkling leaned over him and smiled radiantly as he congratulated him.

THE COLLECTOR'S RECORD.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, now oppor- tunity offered a sweeping resolution which called on the Secretary of the Treasury for a full list of all the collectors who in 1871 were reported as indebted to the Govern- ment, and what action had been taken in their cases. It seems that the report referred to gave a list, including Whittaker, who were in arrears on June 30, 1870, \$70,000. These collectors had gone out of office previous to that date, and Mr. Davis wants the country to know exactly what has been done in their cases. The Senate agreed to the resolution, and an interesting exhibit may be expected.

ACTION OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

After a protracted session the Senate Finance Committee this evening agreed upon the following, which will be reported to-morrow:

First, Four-per-cent. bonds to be sold for greenbacks immediately.

Second, Greenbacks to be received for custom-dues after October 1st.

Third, The repeal of the clause of the resumption act which provides that whenever national bank notes are issued to any bank- ing association eighty per cent. of such amount of greenbacks shall be redeemed.

Fourth, That the amount of greenbacks in the Treasury and outstanding is not to be contracted, or any portion thereof hoarded by the Secretary, but that the same shall be paid out to meet Government obli- gations.

This to take effect October 1st.

The change in the above from what was agreed upon Friday is due to the fact that Messrs. Ferry and Allison had modified their views somewhat. They would not go with Messrs. Bayard and Dawes, how- ever, and hence the adoption of the bill containing the above features by the com- mittee. While this will not repeat the resumption act, it modifies it so as to make it acceptable to the moderate men of both financial parties.

INTERESTING TO STOVE-MANUFACTURERS, &c.

The House Committee on Patents has had before it for some time a bill the better to secure the original patterns for metallic castings. The committee to-day agreed upon a substitute for it, which will be re- ported when the committee is called. The substitute requires a registration with the Commissioner of Patents of photographs, drawings and descriptions of original pat- terns. The Commissioner thereupon is to issue a certificate good for seventeen years, and which has all the effect of a patent. Of course a fee has to be paid for this.

BANKING AND CURRENCY MATTERS.

Messrs. Colgate, banker, and Winder, financial writer of New York, are here, but did not formally appear before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to- day. Other New York bankers will arrive in time for the meeting to-morrow, when they will argue resumption from the bank standpoint. The committee is, however, in session to-night, and General Ewing is endeavoring to draw from the New York financiers named a full report of their views in regard to resumption. The events which have occurred since Mr. Sherman appeared before the same committee, however, have diminished the interest in what may be now said by the bankers.

The committee to-day decided to report the following bills already agreed upon in the House named: First, Phillips's bill for the establishment of postal savings banks; second, Bell's bill for abolishing the twenty-cent piece; third, Hardenburg's bill in regard to national bank reserves; fourth, Hartzell's silver-certificate bill.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Naval Committee of the House to- day agreed to report Goode's bill providing for the insurance of the lives of naval and marine officers by the Government. The committee also heard without action Sen- ator Butler and Representative Small (col- ored) in advocacy of the establishment of a naval station at Port Royal, S. C. To- morrow the committee will consider the proposition to appropriate \$2,000,000 to be devoted, under the direction of a board con- sisting of an admiral, vice-admiral, commo- dore, and experts, to the completion and construction of vessels for the navy.

THE DISTRICT BILL RECOMMENDED.

The House to-day resumed the considera- tion of the District of Columbia bill, but

its friends after awhile discovered that there was opposition to it which would de- feat it, and they therefore moved that it be recommitted; and this was agreed to. The opposition of both Democrats and Republi- cans to the bill grew out of the fact that under it no one could be elected to the Council unless he owned \$3,000 worth of real estate, or be appointed commissioner unless he owned real estate of the value of \$5,000. The Republicans also wanted all the commissioners appointed by the Presi- dent. The friends of the bill hope to be able to so modify the bill as to secure its ultimate passage.

THE NEW DOORKEEPER IN DEMAND.

There is no man at the Capitol as much sought after as General Field, the new door- keeper, and it is no wonder to your corre- spondent that poor Fitzhugh, when ap- pointed the same position, thought himself a bigger man than old Grant. There are enough men hoping to get places under the doorkeeper to organize the Territory of Grant or Sherman.

REVENUE MATTERS.

There was no quorum of the House Com- mittee of Ways and Means to-day, and hence the internal-revenue bill was not completed. It will be considered to-mor- row. Mr. Fernando Wood, who has just returned from New York, is confident of getting the tariff bill through the House. The galleries were disappointed last night that General Banks did not speak on the tariff, and that the debate was confined to lesser lights. Tobacco-men say if an in- come tax is unconstitutional, so is the present tax on tobacco.

THE POSTAL-APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill came up this afternoon, and the sum of \$100,000, recommended for the pay of special agents, &c., was increased to \$150,000, the amount recommended by the Department. The pay of special agents was fixed at five dollars per day when ac- tually travelling for the Government. Twenty thousand dollars of the above, it was agreed, may be used for the apprehen- sion of mail-robbers. At seven minutes to 5 o'clock the Committee of the Whole arose, without completing the consideration of the bill.

BRIEF ITEMS.

New York musicians to-day petitioned Congress against Government bands being employed for private entertainments, &c.

Senator Maxey to-day reported in favor of relief for Samson Goliath, who was a Massachusetts soldier.

The Georgia (colored) Jubilee Singers made the rotunda ring to-day with Sweet Bye-and-Bye.

The Senate permitted its Judiciary as well as its Finance Committee to sit to-day during the session of the Senate.

The House sub-committee has agreed that Bisbee (Republican), who holds the seat from Florida, is entitled to keep it. The full committee will have its say in the matter probably to-morrow.

Mr. Hunt, during the discussion of the postal-appropriation bill this afternoon, said he wanted to stop the pay of employes of the Department while sitting at home who were only entitled to a per diem com- pensation while travelling.

Among the visitors to the White House to-day was Mr. Douglas, of Virginia. The health of Mr. Cabell has very much im- proved.

Patents have been issued to the following Virginians: G. R. Bickers, Farmville, fruit-pickers; John C. Miller, Bridgewater, fruit-pickers; Robert Porter, Alexandria, millstone-drivers; D. T. Staples, Galt's Mill, millstone-drivers; J. W. Wheatley, Rappahannock Station, fertilizer-drillers; G. H. Hess, Winchester, rein-holders.

The Cabinet talked finance to-day for hours, and endorsed the views expressed by Secretary Sherman.

The committee has reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Presi- dent Monroe.

(Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dis- patch.)

SENATOR HOWE, OF WISCONSIN, AGAIN HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans. Referring to his recent speech in the Senate, he said it had caused much comment, and it had been said that other senators had agreed to follow him in the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of March requesting the President to com- municate to the Senate certain information in relation to the employment of W. R. Whittaker in the internal-revenue service at New Orleans